12.1.Verbs are those words used to describe an action or state of being.

12.3.Person, Gender, and Number.

In Hebrew, Most verbs have person, gender, and number. Example:

כָּתַבmeans “he wrote”. כָּתְבָהmeans “she wrote.”

The different endings indicate person, gender, and number.

They can indicate person, gender, and number by themselves.

12.6.English and Hebrew Spelling of the Verbal Stems with Diagnostics.

Qalקַלis the basic verbal stem. The six derived stems have names that are constructed on the verbal root פעל. Their spelling preserves certain diagnostic points of vocalization.

Stem vowel is that vowel which is associated with the second consonant of the verbal root.

English Spelling Hebrew Spelling Spelling Diagnostics

Qal קַל unaugmented

Niphal נִפְעַל נִprefix;Pathach Stem vowel

Piel פִּעֵל Hireq-Tsere vowel pattern

Pual פֻעַל Qibbuts-Pathach vowel pattern

Hiphil הִפְעִיל הִprefix;Hireq Yod stem vowel

Hophal הָפְעַל הָprefix;Pathach stem vowel

Hithpael הִתְפַּעֵל הִתְprefix;Tsere stem vowel

12.9.Summary of Verbal Translation Values.

Review the spelling patterns and the translation values for each of the verbal stems.

Verbal Stem Verbal Form Translation Value

Qal שָׁמַע he heard

Niphal נִשְׁמַע he was heard

Piel שִׁבֵּר he smashed into pieces

Pual שֻׁבַּר he was smashed into pieces

Hiphil הִמְלִיךְ he made king

Hophal הָמְלַךְ he was made king

Hithpael הִתְחַבֵּא he hid himself

12.11.Introduction to the Verbal Conjugations.

1.Perfect. The Perfect conjugation is used to express a completed action or a state of being.

2.Imperfect. 未完成体The Imperfect conjugation is used to express incomplete action and is usually translated by the English present tense or future tense.

3.Imperative.(volitional意志 conjugations) 祈使语气的Used to express some type of command, wish, or desire.

4.Cohortative.(volitional意志 conjugations) Used to express a wish, request, or command. It may also be used to express purpose or result. The Cohortative conjugation occurs in the first person.

5.Jussive.(volitional意志 conjugations) Used to express either some type of mild 温和的command or strong wish. It occurs only in the third person, singular and plural.

6.Infinitive Construct. 不定式An Infinitive is a verbal noun. There are two Infinitive forms: the Infinitive Construct and the Infinitive Absolute. The Infinitive Construct may function much like an English Infinitive, usually translated with the preposition “to” plus a verb. As in “to study” or “to learn”.

Like a noun, it can be used as the subject or object of a verb.

7.Infinitive Absolute. No real English counterpart. May be used in conjunction with other verbs to emphasize or intensify the verbal action.

8.Participle. A participle is a verbal adjective.

12.7.

שָׁמַע נִשְׁמַע

he heard(Qal). he was heard(Niphal, passive or reflexive voice).

שָׁבַר שִׁבֵּר

he broke(Qal). he smashed into pieces(Piel, express an intensive type of action with an active voice)

שִׁבֵּר שֻׁבַּר

he smashed into pieces(Piel). it was smashed into pieces(Pual, passive form of the Piel)

מָלַךְ הִמְלִיךְ

he was king(Qal). he caused to reign / he made (someone) king(Hiphil, express causative action with an active voice)

הִמְלִיךְ הָמְלַךְ

he made (someone) king(Hiphil). he was made king(Hophal, passive form of the Hiphil)

חָבָא הִתְחַבֵּא

he hid(Qal). he hid himself(Hithpael, express an intensive type of action with a reflexive voice)